Public Outreach & Transparency in Trade Policy and Negotiations

Executive Office of the President Office of the United States Trade Representative

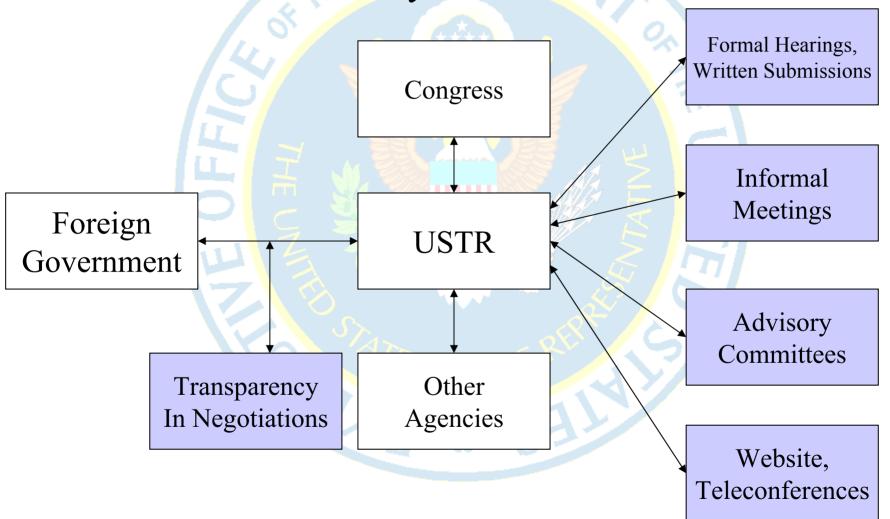
The Challenge

- FTAs are complex, lengthy and far-reaching
- Much higher level of public interest
- Trade agreements now cover many complex areas:
 - Services regulation
 - Investment rules
 - Government procurement, customs administration
 - Intellectual property protection
 - Environment and labor
- Some make false accusations of conspiracy and secrecy

The Response

- Plan for public outreach, education, and transparency
- 5 main elements:
 - Formal process for public input
 - Informal process for public input
 - Advisory committees for detailed policy input
 - Increased transparency during negotiations, dispute settlement
 - Use of technology to reach wider audiences
- Old days: most countries only used informal process
- Now: can have all 5 elements at minimal cost
 - Use technology to be more cost-effective & efficient

5 Key Elements



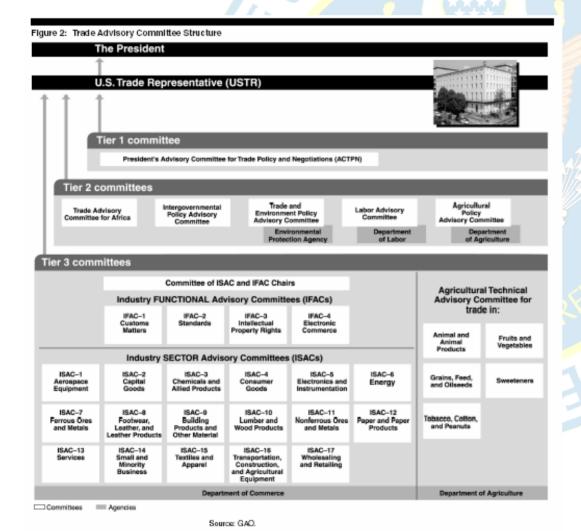
Formal Public Processes

- Open public hearings
 - At beginning of negotiations, and during negotiations
- Published notices seeking written input
 - At beginning of negotiations, and during negotiations
 - Website posting of submissions received
- Open public briefings at key stages in negotiations
 - Senior-level briefings in D.C. after key negotiating rounds
 - Taped and posted to website for broad public access
- Congressional hearings
- Letters from the public
 - Unique letters receive a written response

Informal Public Processes

- Meetings with companies, trade associations
 - At invitation of interested trade groups
 - Usually working-level or lead negotiator (AUSTR level)
- Meetings with NGOs
 - At invitation of NGOs or think tanks
- Public events & roundtables
 - At FTAA Ministerial, U.S. plans inter-active roundtables with business, NGOs, others
 - Ministerial briefings and roundtables

Advisory Committee System



Purpose:

- Detailed policy advice on texts
- Balance of views
- Can draw on high level of expertise

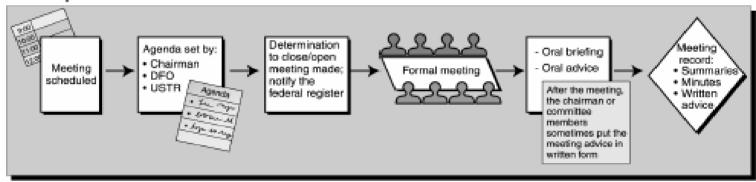
Advisory Committee System

- U.S. system: 31 committees, 700 advisors
- Number is less important than balance of views
- Advisors have security clearances
- Advisors have access to confidential negotiating texts
 - In a controlled "reading room" at USTR
 - Soon via secure website
- Advisory committees meet often with U.S. negotiators
 - Average 3-4 meetings per year
 - More frequently at end of negotiation
- Advisors write official reports to Congress
 - Assessing the agreements at end of negotiation

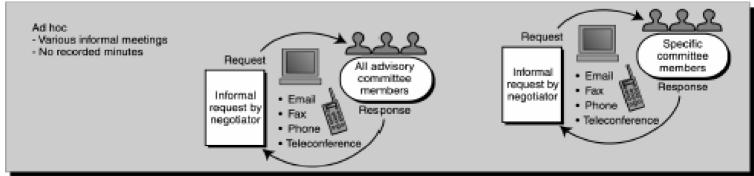
Advisory Committee Process

Figure 3: Formal and Informal Consultation Process for Advisory Committees

Formal process



Informal process



Source: GAO.

Transparency during Negotiations

- Public summaries of requests/offers
 - On website
- Public release of negotiating texts (FTAA)
- During negotiating rounds:
 - Negotiator briefings for public
 - Often will do a pre-briefing before a key Ministerial
 - Taped and webcast if possible
 - Teleconferences/meetings with advisors, general public
 - Daily during key or final negotiating rounds
 - Post-briefings for other rounds

Transparency in Dispute Settlement

- U.S. makes available its submissions to dispute panels
- Chile, Singapore FTAs are ground-breaking:
 - Public access to dispute panel hearings
 - Public access to documents
 - Process for submission of amicus briefs

The Results

- Balance of views
 - Most/all interested parties are involved in the process
- Better trade-policy development
- Negotiators receive expert input on trade texts
- Builds coalitions for free trade
- Educates public on trade agreements, benefits of trade
- Answers charges of "secrecy"